



CAL FIRE

California
State Fire Marshal
2006 Annual Report





Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

Michael Chrisman
Secretary for Resources
The Resources Agency

Ruben D. Grijalva
Director
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Ruben D. Grijalva
State Fire Marshal

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State Fire Marshal Ruben Grijalva



I spent the year 2006 in the dual role of State Fire Marshal and Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. In January, Governor Schwarzenegger asked me to assume the Director's role and keep the Fire Marshal's position until further notice. I was flattered by his confidence in me. But, I was also aware that I could not meet this tremendous challenge without the support of a talented and hard working staff. And they came through, each and every one of them.

I must acknowledge a special debt of gratitude to Assistant State Fire Marshal, Kate Dargan. She helped me make the seamless transition between these two important positions by providing the day to day attention to detail and staff leadership that was so important. She handled herself with a professional grace and dignity that I have come to expect, but never cease to appreciate.

One of the highlights of the year was in December as I hosted a reunion of State Fire Marshals. I was able to honor those who came before me and pay tribute to their contributions to this fine organization.

It is my pleasure to provide you with this Annual Report for 2006. You will see the record of a dedicated group of professionals who make California a safer place to live.

You may be surprised with all of the responsibilities of the SFM. From fire prevention to code enforcement, from pipeline safety to illegal fireworks disposal, from training firefighters to inspecting new construction, these folks face long hours and arduous work in the name of public safety. I am proud of them all.



L-R Ronny Coleman, James McMullen, Ruben Grijalva and Phil Favro at the Reunion of State Fire Marshals.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. Grijalva".

State Fire Marshal

Assistant State Fire Marshal Kate Dargan



We started 2006 by setting our priorities with a very ambitious plan. We met our deadlines and accomplished an enormous amount of quality work. Especially impressive was the collective effort of the California Fire and Building Officials that went into the International Building and Fire Codes. Thousands upon thousands of staff hours went into preparing these codes, then getting them vetted and approved. No leader could expect more from their staff on any project. I will always be deeply grateful to those dedicated professionals with bleary eyes, drinking strong coffee and ignoring the clock and the calendar to get it all done. We pulled together and created a product that is good for the fire service and for public safety.

Training for California's firefighters was another big focus in 2006. We produced a strategic plan for State Fire Training (SFT) called Blueprint 2020. This plan is a long-overdue reorganization for a very important program. We are planning major changes to individual classes as well as the program as a whole. As always, those most affected by the program will be involved with any changes that we make. As we go to print with this Annual Report we are meeting regularly with SFT stakeholders to assure that this new program will be as universally acceptable as possible. Expect a roll-out of the Blueprint 2020 in spring 2007.

Another milestone in 2006 was the first distribution of Chief 2 Chief. It is my intention to use this periodic publication to share information about the Office of the State Fire Marshal specifically with California's fire chiefs. The newsletter announces upcoming meetings and events, alerts chiefs to the "Hot Issues" and communicates the plans of the OSFM. If you would like to receive Chief 2 Chief, email karen.terrell@fire.ca.gov

Additionally, CAL FIRE has begun a department re-organization designed to improve effectiveness and fully bring fire prevention to the forefront of our goals. The OSFM is a key part of that and all of the former CDF and SFM activities are being re-aligned and consolidated under the State Fire Marshal. The goal is to integrate more effectively with local government and unify the fire prevention work the state is responsible for. So when you call the OSFM, you will hear "CAL FIRE – State Fire Marshal's Office" as part of our new focus.



Assistant State Fire Marshal

CAL FIRE State Fire Marshal



The Office of the State Fire Marshal was established in 1923. Governor William Richardson appointed Chief Jay Stevens as California's first State Fire Marshal. Thirteen men have served as State Fire Marshal, including the current SFM, Ruben Grijalva.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is part of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) also known as CAL FIRE. The two organizations merged in 1996 due to their similar and complementary missions.

In the years since the merger, the two organizations have joined forces to provide Californians with a wide variety of public safety services including fire protection, fire prevention, law enforcement, code enforcement, arson/bomb response, hazardous liquid pipeline safety and product safety.

The State headquarters for SFM is in downtown Sacramento, just a few blocks from the Capitol. The Southern California area office is in Monrovia.

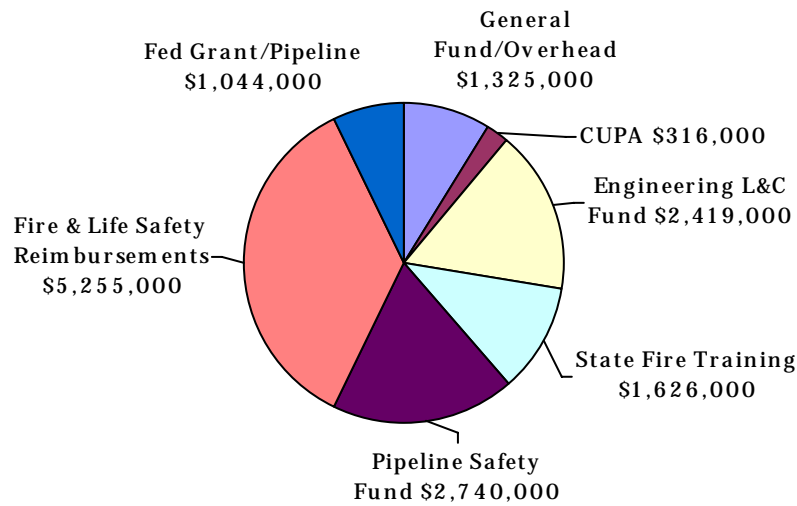
SFM employees possess a wide range of professional skills and qualifications. They may be firefighters, law enforcement officers, pyrotechnic experts, arson investigators, bomb experts or engineers. They may inspect a public building for adequate fire safety or supervise explosive devices on a Hollywood movie set. They may approve a public display of fireworks or teach firefighters the latest techniques to keep them effective and safe.

No matter what their individual role within the department may be, the employees of the California State Fire Marshal are dedicated to the safety and well-being of the people of California.

CAL FIRE State Fire Marshal

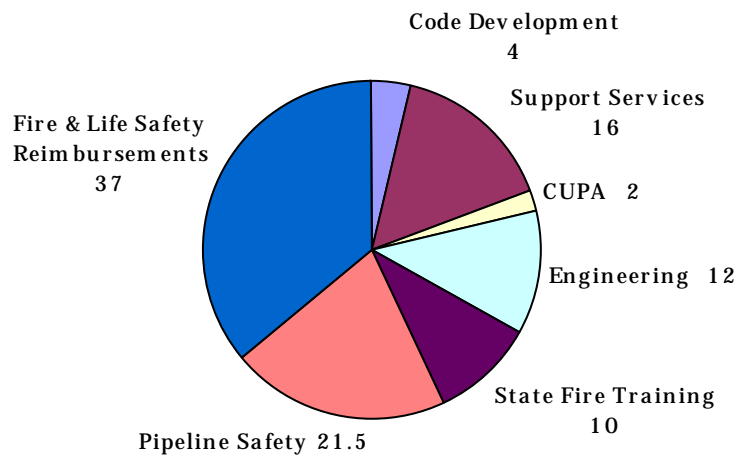
2006-07 Authorized Budget

Total: \$14,725,000



2006-07 Authorized Staffing

Total: 102 Personnel



State Fire Training Division

Mike Richwine, Chief of State Fire Training

Role and Mission

The role of the Office of State Fire Marshal State Fire Training (SFT) Division is to administer the statewide course delivery system, working through and with accredited academies and registered instructors. Our mission, as the statutory lead agency for fire service training, is to work in collaboration with fire service organizations and stakeholders to provide the highest level of training and education. SFT staff has identified and adopted a set of values as our guiding principles – those values are provided at the bottom of this page.



California Fire Service Training and Education System

The California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES) was created in a continuing effort to establish coordination among the various elements that contribute to the development, delivery, and administration of training for the California fire service. CFSTES was the name given to the former "California Fire Academy System" which represented the initial attempt to employ a "system" concept to fire service training. The name was decided upon to avoid confusion with the California Fire Academy at Asilomar. Through the years, CFSTES has become synonymous with CERTIFICATION.

Objective

The objective of CFSTES is to provide a single statewide focus for fire service training in California. General functions of the system include:

- Implementing SFM standards and requirements
- Managing curriculum development
- Accrediting courses leading to certification
- Approving standardized training programs for local and regional delivery
- Administering the certification system
- Publishing certification training standards, instructor guides, student manuals, and related support materials
- Maintaining liaison with individuals, groups, organizations, and agencies involved in training



Some of these functions require direct control, as in the case of certification and accreditation. However, for the most part, CFSTES' role is one of facilitating, coordinating, and assisting in the development and delivery of standardized in-service and specialty training for the California fire service.

SFT Values

Dedicated - a passionate belief in the mission of State Fire Training

Responsible - willing to respond and to be accountable

Ethical - to do the right thing

Professionalism- commitment to quality and pride in our work

Considerate - to show caring, understanding and respect for others

State Fire Training Division (cont.)

Fire Service Training and Education Program

The State Fire Marshal is charged under the California Health and Safety Code to administer the California Fire Service Training and Education Program (FSTEP) and make available fire service training and education programs on a voluntary basis to fire departments that rely extensively on volunteer firefighters.

FSTEP is designed to provide both volunteer and career fire fighters with hands-on training in fire fighting, vehicle extrication, rescue, emergency vehicle operations, pump operations, and the Incident Command System. Courses are delivered through registered instructors and may be custom tailored by the instructor to meet a department's specific needs. Upon successful completion of a course, the instructor will issue a California State Fire Marshal's certificate of completion to the student.



FSTEP is also the term used for the training programs available from State Fire Training that do not lead toward certification. In addition to the traditional FSTEP courses, the Incident Command System (ICS), Confined Space Rescue, and Emergency Care of the Sick and Injured are included under the FSTEP umbrella.

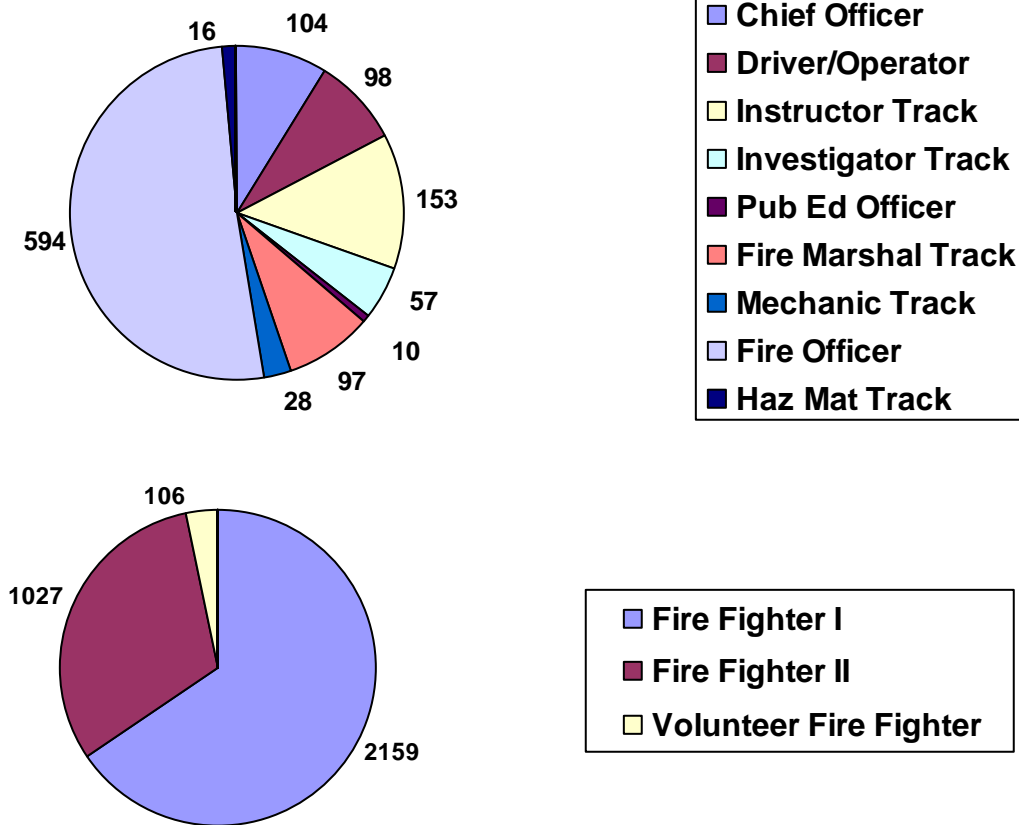


Accomplishments

- In 2006, 969 CFSTES certification classes were delivered to 18,497 students.
- 1,091 FSTEP classes were delivered to 21,242 students.

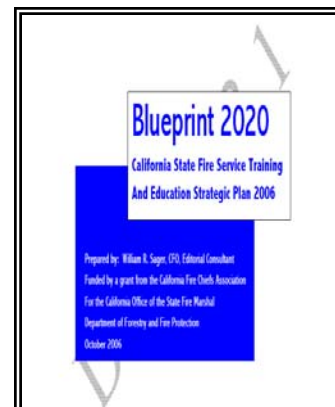


State Fire Training Division (cont.)



Blueprint 2020

In the summer of 2006, the California Fire Chiefs Association sponsored a summit with training stakeholders regarding the future of State Fire Training and improvements needed to the current system. The result of the summit was the draft 2020 Strategic Plan, which includes recommendations on quality assurance, certification, training delivery, and the professional development of the fire service as a whole. The draft document is being vetted with our stakeholders and is available on the State Fire Training website.



State Fire Training Division (cont.)



Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee (STEAC)

STEAC's mission is to serve as a policy review committee for the State Fire Marshal and provide final review of all State Fire Training course curricula. In 2006, the committee made recommendations to the SFM on the following:

- Fire Control 3 Senior Instructor Task Book was approved for implementation in lieu of the required train-the-trainer class.
- Ethical Leadership in the Classroom was approved as a new 8-hour FSTEP course.
- All registered instructors are required to complete the "Ethical Leadership in the Classroom" course by 12/31/2007.
- Confined Space Rescue Operations was removed as a requirement for Fire Fighter II certification.
- Rescue Technician certification track was approved "in concept" with details to follow.
- Fire-Arson Investigator Certification Training Standards were approved.
- Fire Investigation 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B course revisions were approved.
- Low Angle Rope Rescue Operational was approved as a new FSTEP course and will become a prerequisite to Rescue Systems 1.
- Procedures for requesting a change to the SFT Policy and Procedure Manual were identified.

Curriculum Development Projects of 2006

Fire Investigation

The advances in fire investigation have made several components of the four Fire Investigation courses outdated. A curriculum development team updated Fire Investigation 1A through 2B. Leading the curriculum project was the completion of the Fire-Arson Investigator Certification Training Standards. It follows the latest NFPA standards and incorporates additional requirements established by the State Board of Fire Services. The new course curriculum will comply with these training standards and State Fire Training's certification guidelines.



State Fire Training Division (cont.)

Curriculum Development Projects of 2006 (cont.)

Low Angle Rope Rescue Operational

The new Low Angle Rope Rescue Operational course premiered in September 2006 in Santa Rosa. This 24-hour course replaces the 16-hour Low Angle Rescue course and becomes a prerequisite to attending Rescue Systems 1 (once its update is complete). The curriculum workgroup removed the Low Angle Rescue module from the current Rescue Systems 1 curriculum, expanded it, and developed a dynamic, hands-on rescue program.



Rescue Systems (RS)

The updated courses (RS 1 and RS 2) will have more time available for skill development (breaking/breaching, ladders, shoring, and rappelling) since the low angle module has been removed and became a prerequisite.

Confined Space Rescue Operational

The Confined Space Rescue curriculum workgroup has been working on an updated program for several years. The workgroup is finishing the edits and graphics, and the new instructor guide will be available in 2007. The new "Confined Space: Entry and Rescue Training Manual" is in the process of being updated by the publisher, CMC, Inc. The new training program, which will now be titled, "Confined Space Rescue Technician," will be available after SFT review, and recommendations/approval from the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee (STEAC) and the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS).

Trench Rescue

The updated program will meet the needs of California's rescuers and coincide with the developing Confined Space Rescue Technician, Low Angle Rope Rescue Operational, Rescues Systems 1 and Rescue Systems 2 curricula. Working from an outline, workgroup members are writing the Trench Rescue student manual. The California Fire Fighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee will partner with SFT in the graphic design of the student manual, lesson plans, and PowerPoint slide show.



State Fire Training Division (cont.)

Homeland Security Funding

State Fire Training has accomplished many projects due in a large part to the funding provided by the California Office of Homeland Security. Funding from Homeland Security allowed SFT to integrate the existing student database with the instructor and course tracker databases using an information technology contractor. The primary objective was to track fire fighters who have completed Homeland Security approved training programs such as Rescue Systems 1, Rescue Systems 2, Confined Space and Trench Rescue classes.

EMT-I Program

Our EMT-I training and certification program is an Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)-approved statewide program specifically for fire personnel. Emergency Care 10th Edition, is the adopted curriculum that meets the current U.S. Department of Transportation's Basic National Standard Curriculum. There are 275 registered instructors who deliver both basic and refresher courses throughout the state.



Accomplishments

- In 2006, 41 basic courses were conducted with 849 students in attendance and 40 refresher classes were held for 1,073 students. Thirty-one initial certifications were issued and SFT recertified 1,885 fire service personnel.
- SFT conducted an Emergency Medical Technician Instructor Orientation at Monterey Peninsula College during the week of October 2-6, 2006. This week-long course was attended by 22 students from around the state.

Ethical Leadership in the Classroom

Instructors frequently face ethical situations in the classroom. These situations may be created by students, employers, or other instructors. This 8-hour course was developed and designed to address these situations and help instructors understand how ethical decisions are made and the potential impacts of their decisions. This course is **required** for all current and future State Fire Training registered instructors.



Accomplishments

- In 2006, SFT delivered 4 classes for 117 students. Additional courses will be delivered in 2007 via a grant from the Community College Chancellor's Office.

State Fire Training Division (cont.)



Accomplishments

- Six Regional Instructor Orientations were delivered statewide throughout 2006. More than 150 people attended this one-day class, which is required for fire service personnel interested in teaching State Fire Training classes.
- A cooperative rescue training site approval process between State Fire Training and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) was initiated in 2006. Together, the agencies added two more Confined Space Rescue training sites (Costa Mesa and Santa Rosa) and five Rescue Systems 1 training sites (Costa Mesa, Jamestown, Monterey, Santa Rosa, and Willits) to the approved training sites list. This is in keeping with SFT's responsibility to verify that faculty and the facilities where they teach meet set standards.



Accredited Regional/Local Academies

Under the direction of STEAC, a subcommittee was formed to update the SFT Policy and Procedures Manual for regional and local academy accreditation. The draft policy and procedures were sent to all existing academies and fire technology directors who may be considering the benefits of having their campuses accredited. To date, 30 regional academies and four local academies are accredited.



Peer Assessment for Credential Evaluation (PACE) II

PACE II's mission is to enhance the professional credibility of fire service personnel registered to instruct State Fire Training's certified and non-certified courses. Two workgroups consisting of 11 members each were established in 2006.



Accomplishments

- The workgroup reviewed 312 applications, approved 78 new instructors, and authorized 63 registered instructors to add courses to their portfolios.

State Fire Training Division (cont.)

Peer Assessment for Course Equivalencies (PACE) III

PACE III's mission is to evaluate applicants who believe they meet the instructional requirements for certification through life experience and career education, but have not progressed within a certification track.



Accomplishments

- In 2006, the committee met with four petitioners and granted equivalency credit for 15 CFSTES courses.

Peer Assessment for Chief Executive (PACE) IV

PACE IV's mission is to enhance the professional credibility of position certifications earned through a personal performance assessment of candidates from the California fire service for the rank of Fire Chief.



Accomplishments

- In 2006, eight candidates began the process. On June 14, John R. Hawkins received Fire Chief certification.

Peer Assessment for CICCIS Evaluation (PACE) V

The California Incident Command Certification System (CICCIS) was created in collaboration with the State Board of Fire Services. CICCIS is designed as a decentralized certification program administered at local, regional, and state levels. PACE V's mission is to implement a standardized certification system for "all risk" management positions within the Incident Command System at the 500 and 600 level.



Accomplishments

In 2006, 10 certifications were issued for the following positions:

- Fire Behavior Analysis (2)
- Incident Commander Type 1 (1)
- Information Officer Type 1 (1)
- Operations Section Chief Type 1 (2)
- Planning Section Chief Type 1 (2)
- Safety Officer Type 1 (2)

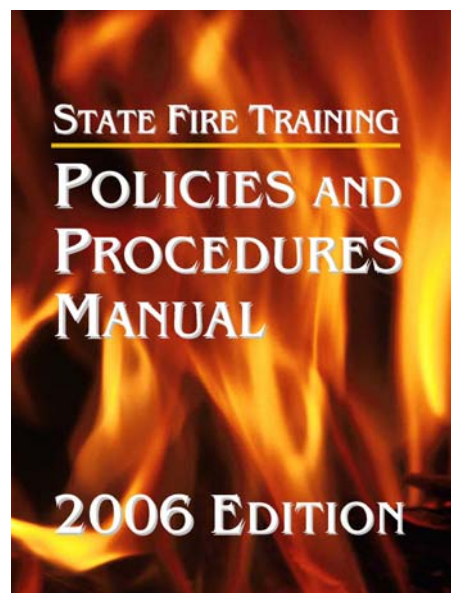
State Fire Training Division (cont.)

SFT Policies and Procedures Manual

Fire service professionals understand the need for standardized and contemporary rules, procedures, and guidelines; and we at State Fire Training recognize the concern of the California fire service for standardization of the programs managed by State Fire Training. This document is intended to provide that standardization. The evolution of State Fire Training over the past thirty years has been a very dynamic process. In 2006, the newly updated SFT Policies and Procedures Manual was made available online.

Sections included in this enhanced document cover the following topics:

- State Fire Training Committees
- Regional Course Delivery
- Accredited Regional/Local Academies
- Instructor Qualifications
- Certification Requirements
 - ◊ Fire Apparatus Driver/ Operator
 - ◊ Fire Fighter
 - ◊ Fire Instructor
 - ◊ Fire Investigator
 - ◊ Fire Marshal
 - ◊ Fire Mechanic
 - ◊ Fire Officer
 - ◊ Hazardous Materials
 - ◊ Public Education Officer
- Confined Space Rescue Operations
- EMT-I
- Rescue Systems 1
- California Incident Command Certification Systems
- Course Equivalency and Recognition



Fire & Life Safety Division

Ben Ho, Division Chief, North Region
Ernie Paez, Division Chief, South Region

The Fire and Life Safety (FLS) program is the main entity within the department responsible for the application of laws and regulations pertaining to preventing fires and saving lives. As mandated by Sections 13108, 13143, 13145 and 13146 of the California Health and Safety Code, FLS is responsible for fire and life safety (plan review and inspection) in over 25,000 state-owned, state-leased and state-occupied facilities including 32 prisons, 40 correctional conservation camps, 12 community correctional facilities, five return-to-custody facilities, eight mental hospitals, seven developmental centers, 29 California State University campuses, 10 University of California campuses, and 58 California District Agricultural Association (DAA) fairgrounds. In addition, FLS is responsible for fire and life safety in areas where there is no local jurisdiction or where there is a Fire Warden (e.g., Mendocino County, South Santa Clara Fire Protection District, Mariposa Utilities District, etc.). This additional workload includes local jails, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, places of public assembly, day care centers, and licensed residential care facilities.



FLS also provides assistance to local fire authorities in the interpretation and application of the regulations they are required to enforce per Section 13146 of the California Health and Safety Code. In order to effectively carry out these duties statewide, FLS staff are assigned geographically throughout the State based on workload and demographics. FLS is comprised of two units: North Region and South Region.

FLS North Region is located in the State Fire Marshal's headquarters at 1131 S Street in Sacramento. North Region provides fire and life safety services in the northernmost 35



Northern Region Staff

counties: Stanislaus, Amador, Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Solano, San Joaquin, San Francisco, Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Yolo, Alpine, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Nevada, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Butte, Glenn, Plumas, Tehama, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Del Norte, Calaveras and Siskiyou.

Fire & Life Safety Division (cont.)



Southern Region Staff

FLS South Region is located at 602 E. Huntington Drive in Monrovia. South Region provides fire and life safety for 23 counties in the southern and central parts of the State including Madera, Merced, Tuolumne, Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Fresno, Kings, San Benito, Mariposa, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Tulare, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego.

FLS staff also coordinates with other SFM programs such as the inspections of commercial fireworks displays, retail fireworks booths and fire extinguisher company inspections.

FLS staff assists local fire officials through training, code interpretation, code consultation, joint inspections, code development, and participation in local fire prevention associations. Staff also work with other State agencies such as the State Architect; Office of Statewide Health, Planning and Development; Department of Health Services, Department of General Services, Caltrans, etc.



FLS staff coordinate fire and life safety at special events held at State facilities such as the California State Fair, the Governor's Inauguration, events at the Cow Palace, athletic events and concerts at CSU campuses, etc. Staff also makes presentations to groups, organizations and associated disciplines such as architects, engineers, builders, city councils, insurance companies, etc.

Code Interpretations

FLS is responsible for coordinating and managing the State Fire Marshal code interpretation program. In 2006, the program received 126 code interpretation requests. These resulted in the issuance of 12 formal written code interpretations. The remaining 114 requests were handled as code applications directly with the requesting parties.



Code Interpretations are available at:
<http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/interpretations.html>

Fire & Life Safety Division (cont.)

SFM Statutes and Regulations Class

FLS is responsible for delivering the State Fire Marshal's Statutes and Regulations classes to local fire and building officials throughout the State.



Accomplishments

- Maintained 30-day turnaround for review of all California State University construction plans.
- Maintained 45-day turnaround for review of all State-owned and State-leased construction plans.
- Completed 90% of annual local jail inspections.
- Upgraded and improved the FLS workload information reporting system and billing process; streamlined the FLS database and plan review process.
- Participated in the International Building Code/International Fire Code adoption process and attended national code hearings in Orlando, FL.
- Coordinated with the Sonoma County Fire Prevention Officers Association for the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Workshop in Petaluma.
- Developed a process for the assumption of more than 450 judicial courthouse facilities that are transferring from county to state responsibilities under the Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 and the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002. Per these statutes, SFM will assume fire and life safety inspection and enforcement responsibilities for these facilities in 2007.
- Assisted the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) in developing strategies for dealing with significant inmate overcrowding issues.
- Formed the SFM Advisory Committee for Residential Care Facilities. They will advise SFM regarding fire and panic regulations and building standards in residential care facilities. The committee consists of 18 professionals representing local fire officials, social services, health services, aging, and private industry.
- Reviewed construction plans and assisted with Los Angeles Crime Laboratory at CSU Los Angeles. This project is a joint effort between Los Angeles City Police Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff, California Department of Justice and CSU Los Angeles. The laboratory's project cost is estimated at \$107 million. Construction is scheduled for completion in 2007.



Fire & Life Safety Division (cont.)



Accomplishments (cont.)

- Provided fire and life safety code training to Caltrans engineers.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the campus-wide fire alarm upgrade at CSU Fullerton. This project's cost is estimated at \$9.65 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the Franchise Tax Board office complex. This project's cost is estimated at \$120 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo's new Bella Montana Faculty Housing project. The estimated cost for this project is \$25 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at California State Prison Sacramento's new psychiatric complex. This project cost is estimated at \$17 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of Cal PERS new office building in Sacramento. This project's cost is estimated at \$280 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the University Glen Faculty Housing Project at CSU Channel Island. The project's cost is estimated at \$35 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the remodel of Broome Library at CSU Channel Island. The cost of this project is estimated at \$48 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of Building 22 at San Quentin State Prison. This project's cost is estimated at \$4 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the Department of Food and Agriculture's new Inspection Station at Truckee. The project's cost is estimated at \$20.4 million.



Fire & Life Safety Division (cont.)



Accomplishments (cont.)

- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of the Student Recreation Center at CSU Fullerton. The cost of this project is estimated at \$37 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of facilities for the College of Business and Economics at CSU Fullerton. The project's cost is estimated at \$60 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of library renovations and seismic upgrades at CSU Pomona. The cost of the project is estimated at \$44 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of a major new parking structure at CSU Pomona. The project's cost is estimated at \$31.5 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of renovations and seismic upgrades for the science laboratories at CSU Pomona. This project's cost is estimated at \$26 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at San Quentin State Prison's Condemned Inmate Center. This project's cost is estimated at \$140 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspection of dormitory facilities at CSU Pomona. The project's cost is estimated at \$60 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at the new Judicial Council facility at the 5th Appellate District Courthouse in Fresno. The cost of this project is estimated at \$20 million with completion scheduled for 2007.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at the Green Music Center at CSU Sonoma. The cost of this project is estimated at \$60 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspection of the Visitors' Center at Hearst Castle State Park. Estimated cost for this project is \$6 million.



Fire & Life Safety Division (cont.)



Accomplishments (cont.)

- Completed review and conducted construction inspections of Eisenhower Hall Annex 1 at the California Veterans Home in Yountville. The estimated cost for the project is \$20 million. It is scheduled for completion in 2007.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at the new Santa Rosa Forensics Laboratory for the Department of Justice. This project's cost is estimated at \$7 million with completion scheduled for 2007.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at new CAL FIRE stations in Raymond, Rancheria O'Neals, and Springville. The cost of each project is estimated at \$3.5 million. Construction is scheduled to be completed in 2007.
- Completed review and construction inspections at Alex Spanos Stadium on the campus of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. This project's cost is estimated at \$18 million.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections at CSU San Francisco's Romberg Tiburon Center. The cost of this project is estimated at \$12 million and is scheduled for completion in 2007.
- Completed review and conducted construction inspections for the expansion of the Forensic Unit at Porterville Developmental Center. This project's cost is estimated at \$65 million.



Special Operations for the US Fire Administration and National Association of State Fire Marshals

FLS staff participated in a series of unannounced and random fire safety inspections of hotels and motels in the San Diego area per a request from the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM). The purpose of these inspections is to ensure that the facilities listed on the USFA Hotel/Motel Fire-Safe List comply with the provisions of the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.



Access to the USFA Hotel/Motel Fire-Safe List is available online at:
<http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/applications/hotel/>

Code Development and Analysis Unit

Kevin Reinertson, Program Coordinator

Adoption of the New Building Codes

The State Fire Marshal is responsible for the coordination of the State's Fire and Life Safety Codes. In 2006, the California Code Adoption Process was a top priority. SFM worked with several state agencies to prepare the new International Building Code (IBC) and the International Fire Code (IFC) for adoption by the State Building Standards Commission. This was an enormous task requiring months of work and extensive coordination between the SFM the Core Group consisting of local fire and building officials from around the state, Housing and Community Development (HCD), Division of the State Architect (DSA), and the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD). Per the direction of State Fire Marshal Ruben Grijalva, and with the guidance of Assistant State Fire Marshal Kate Dargan, these professionals worked together to develop the fire and life safety provisions of the California Building and Fire Codes using the IBC and the IFC as the "model" code documents.



Fourteen Work Groups were established initially and assigned the task of reviewing current and proposed amendments for the various occupancy classifications. (The initial fourteen Work Groups ultimately increased to sixteen before the process was concluded.) The Work Group members were from the organizations mentioned above plus stakeholders from affected industries. The Work Groups met to review various amendments (current and proposed) and submitted their recommendations to the Core Group. The Core Group then began the process of reviewing and deliberating the recommendations of the various Work Groups through numerous meetings and bi-weekly conference calls. The Core Group reviewed nearly 2,500 amendments, some requiring more work than others. SFM also reviewed sixty-nine proposals from stakeholders from throughout the State and nation (25 Fire Code proposals/ issues and 44 Building Code proposals/issues). All of this amounted to thousands of staff hours. SFM deputies worked well beyond their normal schedules to complete the building and fire code proposal on time.



Code Development and Analysis Unit (cont.)



Stakeholders filled the hearing rooms as the new codes were presented.



Kate Dargan addressed the ICC Code Adoption Hearing in Orlando, Florida.

We can now look back over the past twenty-four months and say that we did this as a team. That team consisted of local and state government, the fire service and private industry stakeholders who worked together. California has been using the 1997 UBC since 1998, and using the 2000 UFC since 2001. With the adoption of the new California Building and Fire Codes, the State will be working with the model codes that reflect the new technologies, new terms, and new direction for construction --- all while maintaining the highest levels of Fire and Life Safety.

SUCCESS!!



As this 2006 Annual Report goes to press, we are pleased to note that on the 29th and 30th of January 2007, the California Building Standards Commission voted unanimously to adopt the SFM's Building and Fire Code adoption packages. The new California Building Code and Fire Code will be published on July 1, 2007 and will become effective on January 1, 2008.

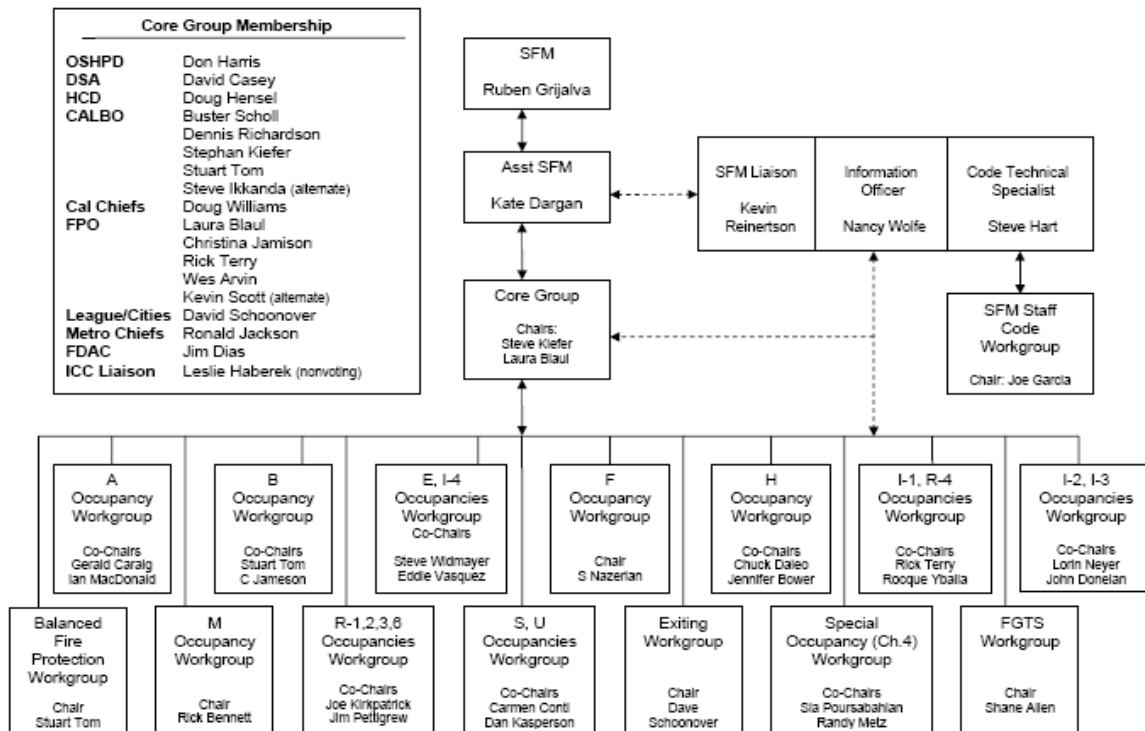
Code Development and Analysis Unit (cont.)



Building Standards Commission with Chair Rosario Marin in center
Kate Dargan and Ruben Grijalva on either side of her

SFM Code Adoption Project Organization

03/01/06



✓ Other Regulations Unit Accomplishments

- Adoption of NFPA Standard 25 in Title 19, California Code of Regulations, was approved through the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The effective date of this regulation is April 1, 2007.

Fire Prevention

Dave Hillman, Deputy Director for Fire Prevention and Law Enforcement

In 2006 CAL FIRE's Fire Prevention Program was organizationally realigned with the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The program includes Law Enforcement, SFM Engineering and Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering. This realignment places more emphasis on fire prevention efforts under CAL FIRE's new leadership. The new fire prevention bureau is staffed by Tom Hoffman, Staff Chief of Law Enforcement; Vickie Sakamoto, Division Chief of Engineering; and Ernylee Chamlee Staff Chief of Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering.

Law Enforcement

CAL FIRE has a responsibility to prevent the start of unwanted human caused fires by enforcing California's forest and fire laws and the Health and Safety Code as it relates to fireworks enforcement. That means investigating wildland and structure fires, apprehending arsonists, educating the public, and enforcing fire safe practices on industrial and commercial logging operations. Although voluntary compliance is the primary goal of the CAL FIRE Prevention program, strict enforcement is sometimes necessary.



To enforce these laws, CAL FIRE Peace Officers are trained and certified in accordance with the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). CAL FIRE has more than 200 officers who are busy year-round investigating fire causes, interviewing witnesses, issuing citations and conducting surveillance operations, assisting local fire and law enforcement agencies in arson, bomb, fireworks, and fire extinguisher investigations, and disposal of explosives and illegal fireworks. The Arson and Bomb Investigators respond to fire and bomb incidents in state-owned facilities.

Arson

Most of California's wildland fires are accidentally started by people. The vast majority of those fires are started by equipment use, campfire escapes, smoking materials, etc. However, between 10% and 15% of the state's wildland fires are deliberately set by arsonists.

Arson is one of the most difficult crimes to prove. In order to be successful in court, the investigator must be fully trained and equipped for the task at hand. The CAL FIRE investigator must:

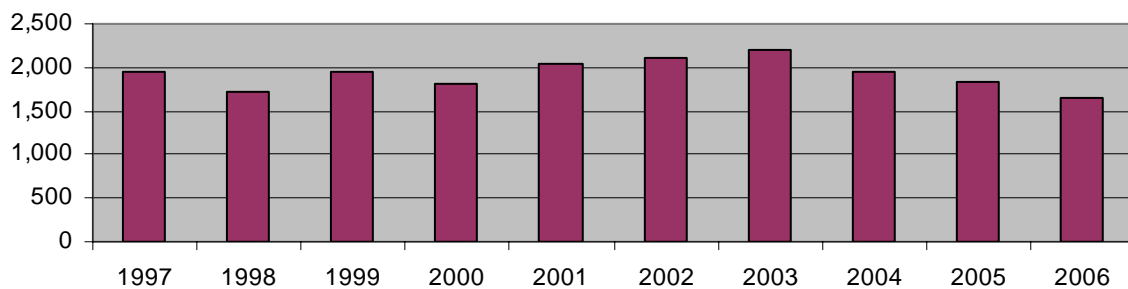
- Write and assemble extensive fire investigation case reports for prosecution
- Preserve, collect and submit field evidence for the proper analysis
- Photograph and sketch crime scenes
- Interview victims and witnesses and interrogate suspects
- Prepare and administer search warrants
- Apprehend, arrest, transport and book suspects

Fire Prevention (cont.)

Year	Number of Arson Fires
1997	1,939
1998	1,715
1999	1,953
2000	1,821
2001	2,034
2002	2,103
2003	2,202
2004	1,950
2005	1,844
2006	1,643
Total	19,204



Number of Arson Fires Statewide 1997-2006



CAL FIRE maintains an **Arson Hotline (1-800-468-4408)**. Rewards of up to \$10,000 are available for information regarding wildland fires within State jurisdiction. Depending on the magnitude of the fire, enhanced rewards of up to \$25,000 or higher may be available.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

Fire Engineering Vickie Sakamoto, Division Chief

The Fire Engineering Division protects the public by evaluating and regulating fireworks, fire safety equipment, building products, and fire extinguishing systems, and coordinates the SFM responsibilities concerning hazardous materials/hazardous waste management. The Division accomplishes its workload with a staff of 13 employees. Funding is derived from user fees deposited into the SFM Licensing and Certification Fund. There is no General Fund support for these programs.

New Fire Safe Cigarette Requirements for California

Cigarettes sold in California will now be self-extinguishing. The California Cigarette Fire Safety and Firefighter Protection Act (AB 178, Koretz) was passed in 2006 and is effective on January 1, 2007. This statute establishes Sections 14950-14960, California Health and Safety Code, and is patterned after the New York Fire Safety Standards for Cigarettes.

The law specifies that, in order to sell, offer, or possess for sale a cigarette product in California, all cigarette manufacturers must meet specified testing and performance standards, meet package marking requirements, and have a written certification that has been filed with the SFM.

Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems Program

The SFM is responsible for the licensing of companies that test and service automatic fire extinguishing systems such as automatic fire sprinklers, commercial kitchen cooking hood/duct systems, etc.



Accomplishments

- Completed regulations for the adoption of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Std. 25 into Title 19, California Code of Regulations, as the standard for the inspections, testing and maintenance of water-based fire suppression systems. These regulations contain mandatory tags, labels and forms. The effective date is April 1, 2007.
- Established a work group to develop mandatory forms for pre-engineered and engineered systems.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

Motion Picture and Entertainment (MPE) Program

The MPE Program was created in 1987 due to the industry's concerns about the inconsistent enforcement of safety and fire prevention regulations. The program's primary role is as liaison between the California fire service and the motion picture and television industry. SFM works directly with the California Film Commission (CFC), local film commissions, and local emergency responders. In supporting the CFC's efforts to keep motion picture and television filming in California, SFM staff provide training, special investigations and inspections as well as on-site technical assistance.



Accomplishments

- Assisted CFC in developing a faster system for obtaining a filming permit. The new system is now available online.
- Partnered with the CFC to inform the motion picture and television industry about programs that will help production companies with costs associated with filming production.
- Provided three-day Motion Picture/Entertainment (MPE) classes in the cities of Burbank and Long Beach and in Placer County; certified over 200 fire service personnel as Motion Picture Fire Safety Officers.
- Worked closely with Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers (AMPTP), Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), and the Alliance of Special Effects and Pyrotechnic Operators (ASEPO).
- Participated in the Safety Advisory for Fire and FX in Entertainment (SAFFE) committee. The committee works to ensure a safe environment for motion picture, television and theatrical production. Committee members are from fire departments, special effects operators, studios safety personnel, and AMPTP. MPE's Senior Deputy State Fire Marshal/Program Coordinator will serve as the Chair of SAFFE for 2007.
- Issued 35 Special Effects Pyrotechnic permits, 41 Special Effects Open Flame permits and 15 Tent permits.
- Reviewed 600 filming permits for fire and life safety requirements.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

Fireworks Program



Since 1938, the SFM has been responsible for the licensing of manufacturers, importers/exporters, and wholesalers of fireworks. The SFM is also responsible for the examination and licensing of those who possess and use legal and dangerous fireworks (such as Pyrotechnic Special Effects Operators) as well as those who present commercial fireworks displays. The SFM also tests and classifies those fireworks deemed to be safe for consumer use (Safe and Sane) and those devices used for emergency signaling and agriculture, as well as model and high-powered rocketry.



FIREWORKS LICENSES ISSUED			
	2004	2005	2006
Retail Sales	2,362	3,513	3,515
Pyrotechnic Operators	1,622	1,488	1,529



Accomplishments

- Completed first draft of regulations for persons who use, possess or store flame throwing devices.
- Provided training to more than 200 local fire service officials responsible for inspecting and issuing permits for public fireworks displays.
- Started initial research and development of a thermal processing unit for safe destruction of confiscated fireworks. Delivery of the first prototype is tentatively scheduled for June 2007.
- Completed a Proximate Audience Checklist for local fire authorities.



Flame Retardant Chemicals and Fabrics Program

SFM is responsible for the laboratory testing and certification of fire retardant chemicals, fabrics and decorative materials sold and used in California.



Additionally, SFM is responsible for licensing companies and individuals who apply fire retardant chemicals, such as those in the drapery and Christmas tree industries. Registrations are also issued for flame retardant chemicals and fabrics that have been subjected to laboratory testing and satisfactorily demonstrated their flame-retardant capabilities.

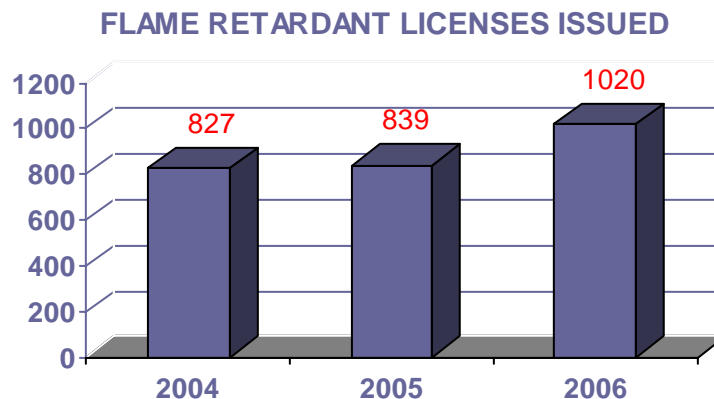


Fire Prevention (cont.)



Accomplishments

- Tested 27 new flame retardant products at the SFM laboratory in Lone.
- Issued 1,020 Flame Retardant Licenses.
- Updated the program's web page to include forms/applications and individual/company license registration information.



Portable Fire Extinguishers Program

The SFM is responsible for the examination and licensing of companies and individuals who inspect and/or service portable fire extinguishers. Sales of portable fire extinguishers are limited to types that meet specific manufacturing and performance standards and bear the label of a laboratory approved by the SFM. The servicing of portable fire extinguishers is limited to those individuals or businesses that have been issued a license or certificate of registration. In cooperation with local fire and law enforcement officials, SFM law enforcement officers investigate each company or individual suspected of improper practices.



Accomplishments

- Provided input to the NFPA Std. 10 committee for the adoption of code sections concerning electronic monitoring of portable fire extinguishers.
- Completed updates of fire extinguisher regulations relating to the six year teardown standards.
- Established a work group to delete duplicate regulations found in Articles 14–22, Chapter 3, California Fire Code.
- Updated the SFM web page to include forms/applications and individual/company license registration information.

Fire Prevention (cont.)

Enforcement and Investigations Program

SFM investigators prepare case reports for alleged violations of laws and regulations committed by individuals and/or companies possessing licenses, registrations and certificates issued by SFM. Investigators also enforce laws and regulations related to fireworks, fire extinguishers, automatic fire extinguishing systems, flame retardant fabrics/chemicals, and building materials listed by the SFM. Investigations may be administrative, criminal, and/or civil. In addition, investigators provide both internal and external training and may be assigned to special law enforcement operations as needed.

Actions Taken	2005	2006
Investigations	66	46
Inspections	73	39

Documents Issued	2004	2005	2006
Certificate of Registration	2,247	1,890	2,097
Licensed Concerns	484	513	492

Types of Application Received in 2006					
	Technical Revision	New Listing	Cross-Listing	NTR	TOTAL
January	15	12	14	3	44
February	3	5	4	0	12
March	21	4	9	0	34
April	18	17	2	1	38
May	11	10	20	0	41
June	13	12	3	0	28
July	6	10	9	2	27
August	9	17	18	0	44
September	3	5	15	0	23
October	5	5	11	0	21
November	9	2	18	0	29
December	5	7	4	0	16
TOTAL	118	106	127	6	357

Fire Prevention (cont.)



Accomplishments

- Staff participated in joint state-local enforcement operations to pursue and capture illegal importers of fireworks, resulting in multiple arrests and seizure of tons of illegal fireworks.
- Staff completed 46 investigations and 39 inspections.



Building Materials Listing Program

The Building Materials Listing Program (BML) was formed to comply with Section 13114 of the California Health and Safety Code. This statute requires that all fire alarm devices marketed, distributed, ordered for sale, or sold in the state be approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal (SFM). Section 220 of Title 19, California Code of Regulations, provides requirements for the listing of other construction materials, methods of construction, and automatic fire sprinkler systems.



BML assures that "listed" products used throughout California meet recognized fire-safety performance standards. This provides a valuable resource to SFM plan review and inspection staff, architects, engineers, local fire and building officials and other State agencies.



Accomplishments

- Upgraded the BML data base tracking system.
- Processed 233 new listings and 2,872 renewal listings.
- Developed a work group to implement Assembly Bill 2177 to expedite listing of fire alarm devices/equipment.
- Developed procedures for listing portable gasoline containers per Assembly Bill 2022.
- Completed a regulations package to amend Underwriters Laboratory Standard 38 for fire alarm pull stations for compliance with ADA requirements.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Management (CUPA)

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) established CUPA (California Unified Program Agency) to manage and regulate hazardous waste and hazardous materials as required in the California Health and Safety Code. Under this statute, the SFM is responsible for the oversight of CUPA elements pertaining to the California Fire Code.

As the lead agency, Cal/EPA coordinates all CUPA activities such as Conferences, local CUPA program evaluations, training, and local program assistance with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and SFM.



Accomplishments

- Completed 7 out of 7 scheduled county environmental health department and local fire agency CUPA evaluations.
- Participated in 28 state, regional board, local agency advisory, policy group and training committee meetings of the CUPA program.
- Conducted a joint CUPA training class on Business Plan and the California Fire Code requirements.
- Participated in the 8th Annual CUPA Forum Training Conference and 17th Annual Continuing Challenge Hazmat Conference.
- Participated in 12 interagency regulatory workshops and hearings, committee and board meetings, and stakeholder meetings.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

Vapor Recovery Program

SFM is responsible for evaluating and certifying vapor recovery systems and components manufactured to control vapor by-products from gasoline fuel tanks. The purpose of the program is to assist the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in maintaining minimum standards for the prevention of fire and/or explosion resulting from unsafe vapor recovery systems or components (e.g., processors, nozzles, valves, swivels, hoses, etc.). SFM is the only agency responsible for determining whether any vapor recovery system or component poses a greater-than-normal fire hazard. In 2006, staff developed procedures for certifying Phase II equipment for alternative fuels.



Fire Prevention (cont.)

New Building Codes For California's Wildland-Urban Interface Areas Ernylee Chamlee, Staff Chief

Year after year, Californians have watched raging wildfires threaten and destroy communities. The history of these fires dates back to the early 1900s when people began to settle in the areas of California where wildfires have always occurred. Homes have burned, lives have been lost, businesses have been ruined, communities have been devastated, and millions of dollars have been spent trying to suppress these fires.

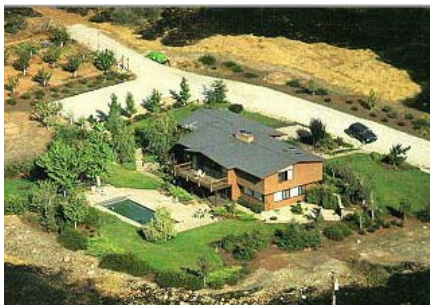


The State Fire Marshal said, *"There must be a better way!"*



Research in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) home losses provided new information on why homes burn and how we can best protect them before the fires occur. We know that defensible space helps protect homes during wildfires by eliminating flammable vegetation in the home ignition zone, thereby keeping the direct flames and heat away from the sides of the building. However, there is more that we can do. California has taken a historical step forward in the prevention of property damage due to fires within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Under the leadership of the State Fire Marshal and staff, the State initiated special California Building Standards for all new construction in the WUI.

In 2004, Senator Sheila Kuehl introduced legislation (SB 1369) that increased the minimum clearance (defensible space) requirements from 30 feet to 100 feet for all buildings in the State Responsibility Areas (SRA). This change is reflected in Section 4291 of the Public Resources Code and Section 51182 of the Government Code.



In addition to the implementation of the new 100 foot requirement, the State Fire Marshal has successfully initiated special California Building Standards for all new buildings in "Very High Fire



Severity Zones" in the State. These requirements will protect structures from ignition caused by flying embers entering the structure through roof openings, windows or being lodged in other flammable surfaces such as deck and roof framing. California will be the first state in the nation to require ignition resistant construction of all new structures built in

Fire Prevention (cont.)

Very High Fire Severity Zones in the Wildland Urban Interface. Found in Chapter 7A of the California Building Code, these building standards go into effect in January 2008.



The Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), is updating the new Statewide Fire Hazard Zone Maps. The maps are being sent to each CAL FIRE Unit for review and acceptance of the zone designations. Once approved by the CAL FIRE Units, the maps will be shared with all local jurisdictions that have areas labeled as Very High. The local government can vote to accept or modify the designation for the areas. The new building standards will be required in those designated areas throughout the state.

Until recently, very little comprehensive guidance existed about how to best construct buildings in WUI areas. The new Chapter 7A of the California Building Code is the first Building Code to address any fire related construction requirements. They go into effect January 2008 and include: ignition resistant siding and decking, double paned windows, eaves and wall vents that reduce ember penetration, and enclosed overhanging decks.



The SFM is developing classes for building officials and industry personnel who will be operating under the new standards. Those classes will start in June 2007.



Pipeline Safety

Bob Gorham, Division Chief

A farmer ready to plant a new commercial orchard, a school district planning a new school site, a city redrafting a pipeline franchise agreement, a citizen wanting to know how safe the petroleum pipeline is near his house, a housing developer wanting to know how close he can build to a gasoline pipeline, a request to speak at a corrosion or spill prevention conference, a fire department wanting specialized training on responding to hazardous liquid pipeline emergencies in their community. What do all these have in common? They are just some of the inquiries that the SFM's Pipeline Division receives on a daily basis.



The State Fire Marshal is directly responsible for regulating the safety of about 5,500 miles of hazardous liquid transportation pipelines within California. The Pipeline Safety Division consists of 22 employees (engineers, GIS research analysts and support staff) located throughout California.



The Division is mandated by State law to exercise exclusive safety regulatory and enforcement authority over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines. It also acts as an agent of the federal Office of Pipeline Safety in the inspection of interstate pipelines.

GIS Mapping Unit



The State Pipeline Mapping System contains the location, identity, and operating/testing/inspection history of each of the inter-state and intra-state pipelines that crisscross California. This Geographic Information System (GIS) database of pipeline information is used for emergency response, public inquiries and operational purposes. The State Pipeline Mapping System was enhanced in 2006 to provide the public with web-based access to pipeline location information. Access to this link can be found at: <http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/pipelinerequest.html>

The Division receives more than 1,300 Pipeline Location Requests per year. They are typically submitted to the State Fire Marshal as part of an initial environmental site assessment.

Pipeline Safety (cont.)

Engineering Unit

The Division's field staff are Pipeline Safety Engineers. Each has an educational background in an engineering field (e.g. civil engineering, mechanical engineering, petroleum engineering, etc.) or equivalent experience in pipeline safety work. As part of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) certification process, each engineer has also completed a series of federally-mandated training classes offered at the Transportation Safety Institute in Oklahoma City, OK. In keeping with the State Fire Marshal's role as an enforcement agency, each Pipeline Safety Engineer is a sworn peace officer. This combination of peace officer and engineer is unique in state service. Not only must the pipeline engineers have the technical ability to analyze pipeline hydraulics and metallurgy, they must be equally adept at interfacing with the public and local agencies while enforcing pipeline safety laws and responding to pipeline emergencies.



Pipeline Safety Engineers inspect, test, and investigate to ensure compliance with all federal and state pipeline safety laws and regulations. They also respond immediately to all spills, ruptures, fires, or similar incidents and investigate all such accidents for cause.

The engineers are provided a 4-wheel-drive emergency response vehicle and are subject to 24-7 call-out. Since pipelines traverse deserts, mountains and oceans, the engineers carry the safety tools, equipment and clothing to cope with blizzards, searing desert heat and urban traffic.



Pipeline Safety (cont.)

A+ SFM Pipeline Safety Program Rated A+ by USDOT

In accordance with federal law, no State may regulate hazardous liquid pipelines unless their program is certified by US Department of Transportation's (USDOT) Office of Pipeline Safety. The California State Fire Marshal's program has been certified since 1981. This certification assures that the program complies with minimum federal standards for inspector qualifications, program procedures, documentation and recordkeeping, inspector training, and code enforcement. A detailed program audit is conducted by USDOT each year and the State Fire Marshal receives a rating based upon set program standards. In 2006, the California State Fire Marshal's program (2005 program year) received a rating of 100% --- the eleventh straight year that the program has been awarded the highest rating possible.

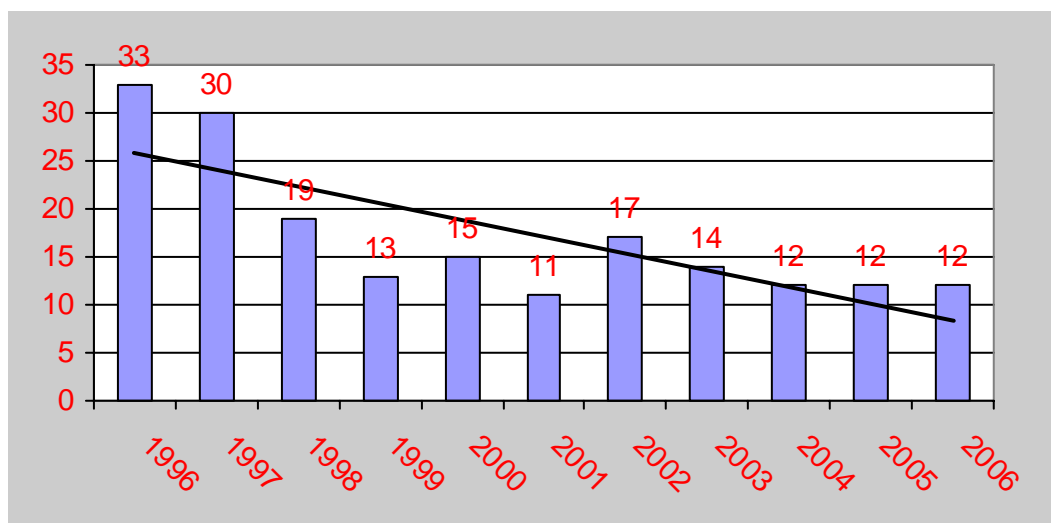
National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM)

NASFM, USDOT and SFM's Pipeline Safety Division co-hosted a Pipeline Safety Conference in Monterey in April. The purpose of the conference was to bring together fire departments, local agencies and the pipeline industry to promote cooperation and training prior to and during emergency response. SFM also participated in several statewide Train-the-Trainer classes with NASFM instructors to provide resources and training materials to pipeline emergency responders. Free copies of the training material are available upon request to kathy.battles@fire.ca.gov.



Pipeline Incidents During 2006

California had 12 significant pipeline incidents during 2006. However, the overall rate of pipeline accidents within the State continues to decline.



Pipeline Safety (cont.)

Significant Pipeline Incidents – January 2006 to December 2006

Incident Date	Location	Operator	Cause/Description	Property Damage
01-30-06	Kern County	Shell	3 rd party damage; farmer 630 bbl of crude oil into farmland	\$750,000
02-09-06	Kern County	Conoco Phillips	Pump Packing failure – 45 bbls crude oil – contained in Sunset station	To be determined
03-07-06	Kern County	Exxon Mobil	Cracked fitting -55 bbl crude oil – contained in Lebec station	\$ 46,575
03-29-06	Kern County	Shell	Weld failure on previous sleeve repair – 4 bbls of crude oil -	\$30,000
04-28-06	Victorville	Kinder Morgan	Flow switch failure – 914 bbls of jet fuel –contained in George AFB station	\$948,453
06-27-06	Kern County	Pacific	Design error –controller malfunction – 140 bbl of crude oil –contained in Pentland station	\$1,740
06-22-06	Dublin	Kinder Morgan	Prior 3 rd party damage caused metal separation in dent -16 bbl of gasoline	\$1,401,701
08-24-06	Soda Springs	Kinder Morgan	Internal corrosion on checkvalve bypass line – 97 barrels of gasoline	\$1,608,202
09-08-06	Long Beach	BP	External Corrosion in casing – 1228 bbls of gas oil	\$5.3 million
11-21-06	Long Beach	Crimson	External corrosion -2 bbls of crude oil	\$100,060
12-5-06	Long Beach	BP	External corrosion – 60 bbls of crude oil	To be determined
12-20-06	Bakersfield	Big West	External corrosion – 60 bbls of oil	\$46,500

Pipeline Safety (cont.)

One-Call Legislation

On September 29, 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed into law Senate Bill 1359 which amends several sections of the California Government Code pertaining to excavation around subsurface installations including hazardous liquid pipelines. The bill was introduced by Senator Tom Torlakson with assistance from industry, government agencies, and the Common Ground Alliance. The law was developed in response to the tragic November 9, 2004 pipeline accident near Walnut Creek when an excavator's bucket struck a pipeline as it was shipping gasoline. The ensuing explosion and fire took the lives of five workers that day while four others were seriously injured.



Highlights of the New One-Call Law

- If an excavation is within 10 feet of a “high-priority subsurface installation”, the operator is required to notify the excavator of the installation and to hold an onsite meeting with the excavator to verify the location of the installation.
- Only a qualified person can perform subsurface installation-locating activities using specified devices.
- The operator must maintain plans for the subsurface installations.
- When an excavator discovers or causes damage to a subsurface installation, the excavator must immediately notify the operator (or 911 emergency services if the operator cannot be contacted).

California All Incident Reporting System

Penny Nichols, Program Coordinator

Since January 1, 2003, the State Fire Marshal (SFM) has been collecting data using the California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS). This system tracks information about California's fires such as the numbers of fires, causes of fires, types of fires, location of fires, and fire-caused injuries and deaths. This information allows the fire service to evaluate products and procedures for firefighter safety and identify trends that could target fire safety and prevention programs. This system replaced the California Fire Incident Reporting System (CFIRS) which was developed and implemented by SFM in the early 1970's.



CAIRS data complies with the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) 5.0 format and is designed as a uniform tool for all fire departments to report and maintain computerized records of fires and other fire department incidents. NFIRS 5.0 was developed by the United States Fire Administration (USFA) in partnership with the National Fire Information Council (NFIC) to keep pace with the rapidly changing activities of the fire service.

CAIRS data provides an effective tool at all levels of government (local, state and federal) to accurately budget and pursue strategic and organizational planning activities, such as training and risk reduction programs.

Fire personnel record and report the circumstances of all incidents using a reliable and consistent coding methodology. Incident data can be used by fire departments to develop a profile of their department's decisions, document their experience, support all types of management decisions, and identify, prepare, and justify budget requests.



Local agencies forward their CAIRS incident data to the SFM, where the information is combined with data from other fire departments into a statewide database and forwarded to the national level. By combining data at the state and national level, trends can be detected that are too infrequent to be seen at the local level. Then a state or national fire profile can be developed. Trend information can be used to target fire safety and prevention programs. It can also be used to assist in identifying the safety level of various products and standard practices.



California All Incident Reporting System (cont.)

CAIRS complies with Health and Safety Code 13110.5 to provide fire data and information to the fire community, and as a resource for the public.

Although there are over 500 fire departments that have reported some data to the State, less than 24% of the approximate 960 fire departments throughout the State have reported at least half of the time between 2002 and 2006. The



number of fire departments that have reported NFIRS-compliant data to the SFM continues to increase. This growth of participation has been driven by the federal rules under the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program. Grant recipients must provide information to the USFA NFIRS for the period covered by the assistance or for a twelve-month period commencing as soon as they develop the capacity to report. The CAIRS database currently houses statistical data for over 5.6 million incidents and continues to grow.



Accomplishments

- CDF Initiates CAIRS Reporting - On November 1, 2006, CAL FIRE “went live” with CAIRS reporting. This transition from the data collection system used since 1989 (Emergency Activity Reporting System [EARS]) to CAIRS, the result of many hours of hard work and planning, sets a historic landmark for CAL FIRE’s ability to track all-incident data and is critical for tracking activities during federally declared disasters. It also assures maximum federal funding support through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). CAIRS staff is aggressively submitting the data housed at the State level to the national database.

Statistical Reports

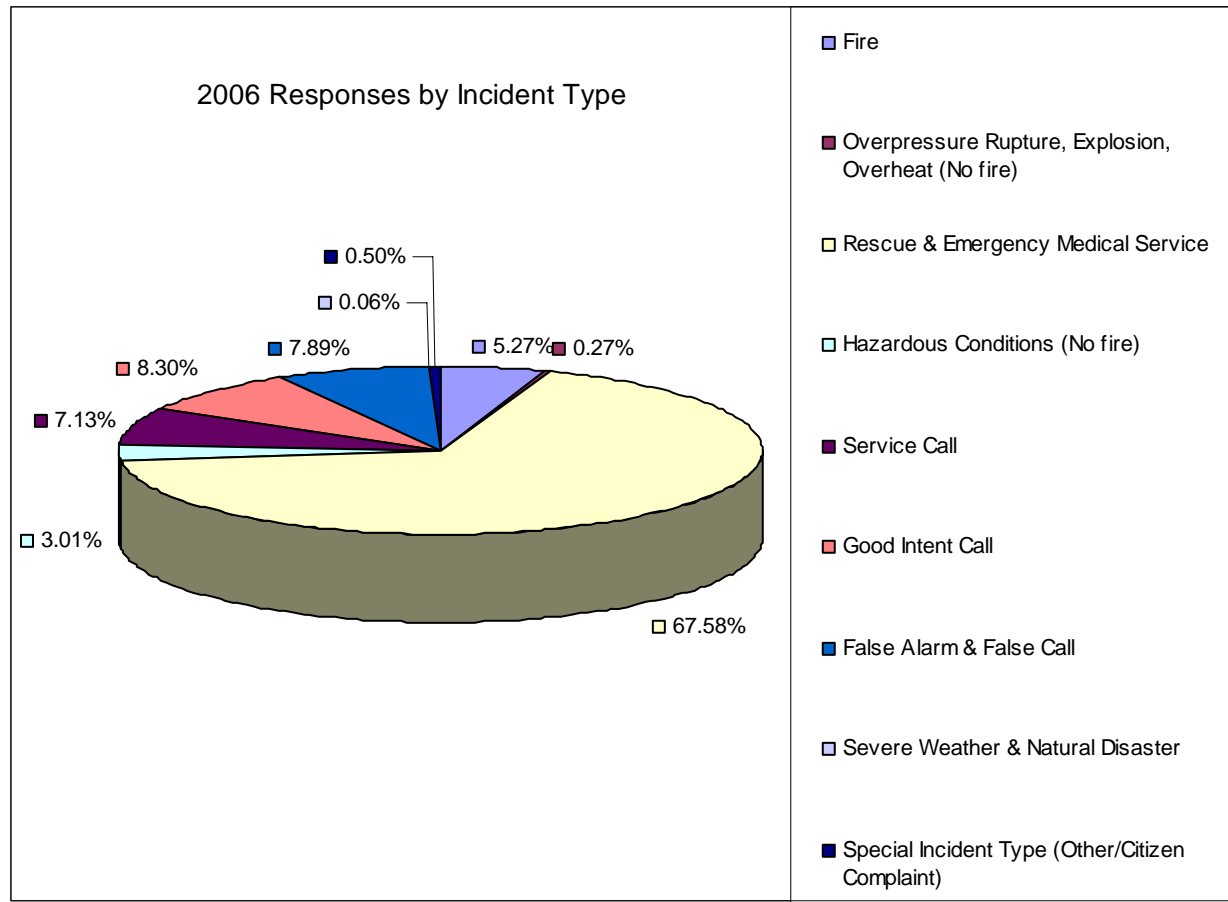
The CAIRS data warehouse serves as the data source for the most current statistical reports available.

CAIRS staff is currently compiling and finalizing standardized statistical reports for 2005 and 2006. These reports will be available online:

<http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/cfirs.html>



California All Incident Reporting System (cont.)



The data in this report comes from the State Fire Marshal's California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS) data warehouse. These emergency incident statistics are based only upon information submitted to the SFM by participating California fire departments. Please note that apparent variations in incident counts may be solely due to fluctuations in the amount of data submitted to the State Fire Marshal. And while the incoming data is validated according to logical data rules, individual data elements are not always verified for accuracy.

CAL FIRE Office of the State Fire Marshal:
<http://osfm.fire.ca.gov>